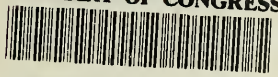



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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS



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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: On March 29, 1890, the International American Conference, by a unanimous vote of the delegates of the eighteen countries there represented, namely, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, provided for the establishment of an association to be known as "The International Union of American Republics for the Prompt Collection and Distribution of Commercial Information," which should be represented at the capital of the United States by a Bureau, under the title of "The Bureau of the American Republics." This organ, so to speak, of the independent governments of the New World was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States, and was to continue in existence for a period of ten years, and, if found profitable to the nations participating in its advantages, it was to be maintained for successive periods of ten years indefinitely. (See Appendix I.)

At the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, that body, in an "Act making appropriations for the support of the diplomatic and consular service, etc.," approved July 14, 1890, gave the President authority to carry into effect the recommendations of the Conference so far as he should deem them expedient, and appropriated \$36,000 for the organization and establishment of the Bureau, which amount it had been stipulated by the delegates in the Conference assembled should not be exceeded, and should be annually advanced by the United States and shared by the several Republics in proportion to their population. (See Appendix II.)

On August 26, 1890, Mr. William E. Curtis was appointed Director and was instructed to organize the Bureau.

The Conference had defined the purpose of the Bureau to be the preparation and publication of bulletins concerning the commerce and resources of the American Republics, and to furnish information of interest to manufacturers, merchants, and shippers, which should be at all times available to persons desirous of obtaining particulars regarding their customs tariffs and regulations, as well as commerce and navigation.

The principal work of the Bureau during its existence has been the compilation of handbooks, which have been and still are published periodically. They contain general and specific information of the character sought by the merchants, manufacturers, and shippers of the American continents. These publications are compiled from information received directly from official and authentic sources.

When the Bureau first came to undertake this task, the ignorance concerning the political, commercial, and social conditions prevalent in all the nations now banded together for the common weal was widespread, while many so-called standard publications in English were found in numerous cases to be absolutely unreliable as to statements regarding Central and South American countries. The care with which the handbooks of the Bureau are prepared, and the fact that they are submitted before publication to the inspection and revision of the officials or diplomatic agents of the Governments to which they relate, tend to make them reliable, accurate, and authentic.

The demand for the publications of the Bureau was great from the first, far exceeding the supply made possible under the limited pecuniary support vouchsafed the Bureau.

To meet this demand and the ever-increasing requests from those for whose benefit the Bureau was established was a perplexing question which early pressed itself upon the attention of the executive officers of the Bureau. The second director, Mr. Clinton Furbish, who assumed charge on May 18, 1893, and held office until March 29, 1897, issued a circular in October, 1893, announcing that thereafter a small price would be charged for all the publications, with the view to securing impartiality of distribution. This practice still continues. The receipts from this source average \$1,000 per annum.

During the incumbency of Mr. Furbish, in accordance with the recommendations of the International American Conference, the issue of monthly bulletins was inaugurated, the purpose being to procure and publish information regarding different industries of the several Republics and the possibilities of profit in their development. The first of these bulletins was issued in October, 1893, being entitled "Coffee in America." The second was issued in November under the title of "Coal and Petroleum in Colombia."

Thereafter the Bulletin continued to be a regular monthly publication printed in the Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese languages, and devoted to the chronicling of important events and intelligence, generally obtained from official sources, of the countries belonging to the International Union. The edition is 12,000 copies, circulated throughout Latin America and the United States, of which, since July, 1900, by order of Congress, 5,000 copies are printed for distribution on the orders of Senators and Representatives. The publication is now in its twenty-second volume.

As a further means of extending the Bureau's sources of information, and of making the Bulletin a true reflex of the conditions prevailing in all the countries comprising the International Union, the cooperation has been sought of prominent persons in the various Latin-American Republics in the capacity of honorary corresponding members of the International Union. These supply the Bureau from time to time with information which helps greatly to extend and complete our knowledge of the economic conditions and resources of the respective countries.

During the year 1896 a most important step was taken by the representatives of the countries composing the International Union of American Republics. For the purpose of carrying out the evident intentions of the organizers of this movement, an invitation was extended to the accredited representatives of the nations forming the union, requesting them to meet the Secretary of State of the United States for the purpose of consulting in regard to the future work of the Bureau and of enlarging its scope. This meeting was held at the Department of State on April 1, 1896. A committee of five members was appointed to report upon the best means to carry out the ideas of the representatives.

Having devoted much time to the matters submitted to them, the committee made a final report June 4, 1896, which was adopted by the representatives as a basis for the government of the affairs of the union. The report was to the effect that the intention of the International American Conference was to establish a bureau entirely international in character; that in view of this purpose it was desirable that citizens of the various countries composing the union should be equally eligible to all the positions in the Bureau through competitive examination; that the common interest would be subserved by widening the scope of the work of the Bureau by making it the organ of the union, not only for the purpose of collecting and disseminating commercial information, but of dealing with all subjects relating to economic life and growth of the countries of the union; that such enlargement of the work necessitated increased expenditures, while it was not desirable to exceed the limits of the original estimate of expense; that this increase of expenditures would best be met by the admission of advertisements in the publications of the Bureau.

Thereupon the report recommended that the Director of the Bureau be instructed to take immediate action looking to the insertion of advertisements in the publications. The plan was tried and abandoned. A further plan for the reorganization of the Bureau was proposed, which incorporated certain regulations regarding the examinations for applicants for positions, and created a permanent executive committee to be composed of five of the representatives of the American nations constituting the union. Four of these were called to serve *ex officio* in

said capacity by turns in the alphabetical order of the names of their nations in one of the four languages of the union, previously selected by lot at a meeting of the representatives of the same, the Secretary of State of the United States being always, *ex officio*, a member. At the end of the first year the first member of the committee was to be replaced by the fifth representative in the alphabetical list, the second by the sixth at the end of the second year, and so on in rotation from year to year. The executive committee was to convene in ordinary session on the first Monday of every month, and in extraordinary session whenever invited by the Secretary of State, and could, when so requested by a majority of its members, call a meeting of all the representatives of the union.

The executive committee acted as a board of supervision of the administrators of the Bureau, and three of its members personally, or by agents designated by them, formed part of the board for the examination of applicants for positions in the Bureau. It audited the accounts of the Bureau. The Director was instructed to make a report to the governments forming the union as soon as possible after the 1st day of July of every year on the work of the Bureau for the preceding year. (See Appendix III.)

Among the recommendations of the International Conference at Washington, in 1889-90, was one advocating the publication of a code of nomenclature of articles of merchandise exported and imported. The work of preparing this code, or catalogue, of commercial terms devolved upon the Bureau, and was completed in 1897. The work, as completed, is in three volumes, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, with the equivalents in each case in the other languages.

The most important work of the Bureau in the year 1897 was the preparation of the Commercial Directory of the American Republics, begun under Director Joseph P. Smith. The undertaking was one of great magnitude, and entailed large expenditures of money and time. The first volume was published about eight months from the time of its inception, and the second volume a year later.

Upon the decease of Mr. Smith, Mr. Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, was instructed by the Secretary of State to assume charge of the Bureau as Acting Director, and on February 28, 1898, by resolution of the executive committee, this gentleman was appointed Director, provisionally. Mr. Emory served as secretary of the Bureau from March, 1893, until April 17, 1894, when he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State. It was not until May 21, 1898, that Mr. Emory's successor as secretary of the Bureau was appointed, the position having remained vacant in the meantime.

On that date Dr. Horacio Guzmán was designated as secretary, under special authority conferred by the executive committee, and served as such until the date of his death, April 23, 1901.

A conference of the members of the International Union of American Republics was held on March 18, 1899, to consider a plan for the permanent government of the Bureau of the American Republics which had been submitted to the executive committee of the union by the provisional director, Mr. Frederic Emory, as the result of his conclusions in the management of the Bureau. The plan was unanimously adopted. (See Appendix IV.)

Mr. W. W. Rockhill was appointed Director of the Bureau May 20, 1899, and continued to serve until March 6, 1905, with the exception of an interval of about one year, when he was absent on a special service. During this period Mr. Williams C. Fox, the chief clerk of the Bureau, was Acting Director.

At the Second International Conference of the American States, held in Mexico in 1901-2, a further plan of reorganization was agreed upon. (See Appendix V.)

At the conference in Mexico a branch office of the Bureau was established in charge of the Acting Director. Certain important duties were imposed upon the Bureau by the Second International Conference, which were performed in due course, namely, the carrying out of the arrangements for the coffee conference (New York, October, 1902), the customs congress (New York, January, 1903), and the sanitary conferences, (Washington, December, 1902, and October, 1905).

The first sanitary conference created the International Sanitary Bureau, whose duty it is to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the American Republics. The funds of this Bureau are disbursed, and other details attended to, by the International Bureau of the American Republics. (See Appendix VI.)

The suggestion made in the First International Conference (Washington, 1889-90) to establish a Columbus memorial library as a monument to the conference was perfected in the Second International Conference (Mexico, 1901-2). (See Appendixes VII and VIII.)

The library contains to-day 13,059 books and pamphlets, 465 maps, and 34 general atlases, treating solely of Latin America. The library is growing steadily. The necessity for the proper housing of such a valuable library and the inadequate quarters which the Bureau occupies caused Director Rockhill to submit to the governing board a proposition looking toward the acquiring by the Bureau of a permanent home. (See Appendix VIII.)

The plan met with general approval, and the following countries, 16 in all, have informed the Bureau that their quotas for the new building would be available when required:

Argentine Republic.	Venezuela.	Nicaragua.
Brazil.	Mexico.	Salvador.
Cuba.	Bolivia.	Chile.
Honduras.	Haiti.	Ecuador.
Peru.	Costa Rica.	Guatemala.
Uruguay.		

Six of these countries have already paid their respective quotas for this purpose, as follows:

Brazil	\$15,254.18
Cuba	1,469.12
Honduras.....	372.50
Peru	2,775.96
Uruguay.....	900.49
Venezuela	2,170.33
Total	<u>22,942.58</u>

There is, therefore, \$22,942.58 held in trust in the United States Treasury for the purpose of the building.

The quotas for the building fund have been calculated upon the basis of population of the several countries, which at the rate of \$934.10 per million amount to \$125,000.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill was succeeded by the undersigned as Director April 5, 1905.

Mr. N. Veloz Goiticoa was appointed secretary of the Bureau, April 7, 1902, and resigned February 1, 1906, being succeeded by Mr. Francisco J. Yanes on the following day.

At the regular monthly meeting of the governing board of December 6, 1905, rules and regulations for the government of the Bureau were adopted, under which it is now working. Under these rules and regulations four committees were appointed for the purpose of cooperating in carrying on the work of the Bureau, as follows: On internal regulations, the representatives from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and the Dominican Republic; on accounts, the representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Haiti, and Uruguay; on library, the representatives from Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, and Guatemala; on Bulletin and other publications, the representatives from Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela. (See Appendix IX.)

A list of the Bureau's publications, together with such other documents which it has for distribution, is appended herewith. (See Appendix X.)

The work of the Bureau is carried on by twenty-four persons, including officials, translators, clerks, and minor employees.

As was the case at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston in 1902, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, the Bureau was represented by invitation at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, which was held at Portland, Oreg., from May 15 to October 15, 1905. The exhibit attracted considerable attention on the Pacific coast, and was the means of making the work of the Bureau very widely known in that part of the United States.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. FOX,

Director.

THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

APPENDIX NO. I.

EXTRACT FROM REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, 1889-1890.

At the meeting of the conference, held March 29, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Governments here represented shall unite for the establishment of an American International Bureau for the collection, tabulation, and publication, in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, of information as to the productions and commerce, and as to the customs laws and regulations of their respective countries; such Bureau to be maintained in one of the countries for the common benefit and at the common expense, and to furnish to all the other countries such commercial statistics and other useful information as may be contributed to it by any of the American Republics. That the committee on customs regulations be authorized and instructed to furnish to the conference a plan of organization and a scheme for the practical work for the proposed Bureau."

In accordance with said resolution the committee submits the following recommendations:

1. There shall be formed by the countries represented in this conference an association under the title of "The International Union of American Republics for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information."

2. The International Union shall be represented by a Bureau to be established in the city of Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States and to be charged with the care of all transactions and publications and with all correspondence pertaining to the International Union.

3. This Bureau shall be called "The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics," and its organ shall be a publication to be entitled "Bulletin of the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics."

4. The Bulletin shall be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.

5. The contents of the Bulletin shall consist of—

(a) The existing customs tariffs of the several countries belonging to the union and all changes of the same as they occur, with such explanations as may be deemed useful.

(b) All official regulations which affect the entrance and clearance of vessels and the importation and exportation of merchandise in the ports of the represented countries; also all circulars of instruction to customs officials which relate to customs procedure or to the classification of merchandise for duty.

(c) Ample quotations from commercial and parcel-post treaties between any of the American Republics.

(d) Important statistics of external commerce and domestic products and other information of special interest to merchants and shippers of the represented countries.

6. In order to enable the Commercial Bureau to secure the utmost accuracy in the publication of the Bulletin, each country belonging to this union shall send directly to the Bureau without delay two copies each of all official documents which may pertain to matters having relation to the objects of the union, including customs tariffs, official circulars, international treaties or agreements, local regulations, and, so far as practical, complete statistics regarding commerce and domestic products and resources.

7. This Bureau shall at all times be available as a medium of communication and correspondence for persons applying for reasonable information in regard to matters pertaining to the customs tariffs and regulations and to the commerce and navigation of the American Republics.

8. The form and style of the Bulletin shall be determined by the Commercial Bureau and each edition shall consist of at least 1,000 copies. In order that diplomatic representatives, consular agents, boards of trade, and other preferred persons shall be promptly supplied with the Bulletin, each member of the union may furnish the Bureau with addresses to which copies shall be mailed at its expense.

9. Every country belonging to the International Union shall receive its quota of each issue of the Bulletin and the quota of each country shall be in proportion to its population.

Copies of the Bulletin may be sold (if there be a surplus) at a price to be fixed by the Bureau.

10. While it shall be required that the utmost possible care be taken to insure absolute accuracy in the publications of the Bureau, the International Union will assume no pecuniary responsibility on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein. A notice to this effect shall be conspicuously printed upon the first page of every successive issue of the Bulletin.

11. The maximum expense to be incurred for establishing the Bureau and for its annual maintenance shall be \$36,000, and the following is a detailed estimate of its organization, subject to such changes as prove desirable:

One Director in charge of Bureau, compensation	\$5,000
One secretary	3,000
One accountant	2,200
One clerk	1,800
One clerk and typewriter	1,600
One translator (Spanish and English)	2,500
One translator (Spanish and English)	2,000
One translator (Portuguese and English)	2,500
One messenger	800
One porter	600
Total	22,000

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Rent of apartments, to contain one room for Director, one room for secretary, one room for translators, one room for clerks, etc., and one room for library and archives	\$3,000
Light, heat, cleaning, etc	500
Total	3,500

PUBLICATION OF BULLETIN.

Printing, paper, and other expenses	\$10,000
Postage, express, and miscellaneous expenses	500
Total	10,500

12. The Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, to advance to the International Union a fund of \$36,000, or so much of that amount as may be required, for the expenses of the Commercial Bureau during its first year, and a like sum for each subsequent year of the existence of this union.

13. On the 1st day of July of the year 1891, and of each subsequent year during the continuance of this union, the Director of the Commercial Bureau shall transmit to every Government belonging to the union a statement in detail of the expenses incurred for the purposes of the union, not to exceed \$36,000, and shall assess upon each of said Governments the same proportion of the total outlay as the populations of the respective countries bear to the total populations of all the countries represented in the union, and all the Governments so assessed shall promptly remit to the Secretary of State of the United States, in coin or its equivalent, the amounts respectively assessed upon them by the Director of the Bureau. In computing the population of any of the countries of this union, the Director of the Bureau shall be authorized to use the latest official statistics in his possession. The first assessment to be made according to the following table:

Table of assessments for commercial bureau.

Countries.	Population.	Tax.	Countries.	Population.	Tax.
Haiti	500,000	\$187.50	Honduras	350,000	\$131.25
Nicaragua	200,000	75.00	Mexico	10,400,000	3,900.00
Peru	2,600,000	975.00	Bolivia	1,200,000	450.00
Guatemala	1,400,000	525.00	United States	50,150,000	18,806.00
Uruguay	600,000	225.00	Venezuela	2,200,000	825.00
Colombia	3,900,000	1,462.50	Chile	2,500,000	937.50
Argentina	3,900,000	1,462.50	Salvador	650,000	243.75
Costa Rica	200,000	75.00	Ecuador	1,000,000	375.00
Paraguay	250,000	93.75			
Brazil	14,000,000	5,250.00	Total	96,000,000	36,000.00

14. In order to avoid delay in the establishment of the union herein described, the delegates assembled in this conference will promptly communicate to their respective Governments the plan of organization and of practical work adopted by the conference, and will ask the said Governments to notify the Secretary of State of the United States, through their accredited representatives at this capital or otherwise, of their adhesion or nonadhesion, as the case may be, to the terms proposed.

15. The Secretary of State of the United States is requested to organize and establish the Commercial Bureau as soon as practicable after a majority of the countries here represented have officially signified their consent to join the International Union.

16. Amendments and modifications of the plans of this union may be made at any time during its continuance by the vote, officially communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, of a majority of the members of the union.

17. This union shall continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union shall cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years. Unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union shall have given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, the union shall continue to be maintained for another period of ten years and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of ten years each.

JOSÉ ALFONSO.
M. ROMERO.
N. BOLET PERAZA.
SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA.
H. G. DAVIS.
CHAS. R. FLINT.

APPENDIX NO. II.

Act making appropriations for the support of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, approved July 14, 1890, and subsequent acts.

“For the organization and establishment, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of ‘The International Union of American Republics for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information,’ thirty-six thousand dollars, and the sums contributed by other American Republics for this purpose, when collected, shall be covered into the Treasury.”

The Fifty-first Congress (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, p. 1053) appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1891-92:

“For ‘The International Union of American Republics, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information,’ thirty-six thousand dollars; and the sums contributed by other American Republics for this purpose, when collected, shall be covered into the Treasury.”

The Fifty-second Congress (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 27, p. 227) appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1892-93:

“Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information, as recommended by the International American Conference, thirty thousand (sic.) dollars. The sums contributed by the other American Republics for this purpose, when collected, shall be covered into the Treasury.”

The Fifty-second Congress, second session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 27, p. 500), appropriated as follows for the year 1893-94:

“Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information, as recommended by the International American Conference, thirty thousand dollars. And of the sums heretofore, or which may be hereafter, contributed by the other American Republics for this purpose, there shall be covered into the Treasury the amount necessary to reimburse the United States for the sum advanced beyond its contributive share for the maintenance of the American Republics.”

The Fifty-third Congress, second session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 28, pp. 151, 418, 843), appropriated for the fiscal year 1894-95 as follows:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources, may be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation and may be drawn therefrom upon requisition of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau.”

“For the Bureau of American Republics: For preparing, printing, and circulating publications, five thousand dollars. The Bureau of the American Republics shall be placed under the control and direction of the Secretary of State, who shall report to Congress at its next regular session the propriety of continuing said Bureau, or if any obligation exists upon the part of the United States requiring the continuance thereof.”

“International Union of American Republics: For Commercial Bureau of American Republics, eight thousand dollars.”

The Fifty-third Congress, third session (U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 825, vol. 28) appropriated for the fiscal year 1895-96 as follows:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, twenty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources, may be paid into the Treasury as a credit, in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau.”

The Fifty-fourth Congress, first session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 29, p. 38), appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1896-97:

“Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, twenty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau.”

The Fifty-fourth Congress, second session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 29, p. 590), appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1897-98:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, twenty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other source shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau: *Provided*, That the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled ‘An act establishing post routes, and for other purposes,’ approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, for the transmission of official mail matter be, and they are hereby, extended and made applicable to all official mail matter of the Bureau of the American Republics established in Washington by recommendation of the International American Conference, representing the International Union of American Republics.”

The Fifty-fifth Congress, second session (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 273), appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1898-99:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, thirty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau.”

The Fifty-fifth Congress, third session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 30, p. 833), appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1899-1900:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, thirty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from the other American Republics for the support of the Bureau, or from the sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources, shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau.”

The Fifty-sixth Congress, first session (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 31, p. 71), appropriated as follows for the fiscal year 1900-1901:

“Commercial Bureau of American Republics, thirty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from the other American Republics for the support of the Bureau, or from the sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources, shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau: *And provided further*, That the Public Printer be, and is hereby, authorized to print an edition of the Monthly Bulletin not to exceed five thousand copies for distribution by the Bureau every month during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one.”

The appropriations made by the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses were identical with the one last above quoted.

APPENDIX NO. III.

At a meeting of all the representatives of the countries forming the Union of American Republics, held on the 1st of April, 1896, the Secretary of State of the United States was unanimously requested to appoint a committee of five members intrusted with drawing up a plan for the improvement of the work of the Bureau of the American Republics.

The appointment was made by the Secretary of State, as follows:

Señor Don Matías Romero, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Mexico.

Señor Don Salv. Mendonça, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil.

Señor Don José Andrade, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Venezuela.

Señor Don Ant. Lazo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

Señor Don J. B. Calvo, then chargé d'affaires of Costa Rica.

The committee made its report on June 4, 1896, the same having been adopted by all the representatives.

Then the executive committee was created to be composed of five members, the Secretary of State of the United States being always ex officio the chairman, the other four members to serve their terms by turns in the alphabetical order of the names of their nations in the French language.

The executive committee, therefore, was composed for the year 1896-97 as follows:

Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Etats Unis de Bresil.

Etats Unis de Mexique.

Etats Unis de Venezuela.

Nation Argentine.

The Argentine Republic and Mexico having intended to withdraw from the union, the ministers from those countries, Messrs. Merou and Romero, accepted their places as members of the executive committee pending the action of their respective Governments.

At the end of the year, June 30, 1897, Minister Mendonça, of Brazil, retired and Minister Luis Paz, of Bolivia, came in. The executive committee for the year 1897-98, was then as follows:

Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Etats Unis de Mexique.

Etats Unis de Venezuela.

Nation Argentine.

Republique de Bolivie.

At the end of the year, June 30, 1898, Minister Romero, of Mexico, retired, Chile succeeding according to the alphabetical order, but Chile up to that time was not a member of the union, and the representative of Colombia was called.

The executive committee for the year 1898-99 was then to be composed of the representatives of the following countries:

Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Etats Unis de Venezuela.

Nation Argentine.

Republique de Bolivie.

Republique de Colombie.

Colombia was in the same condition as Argentina and Mexico in regard to the intention to withdraw, but its representative in Washington did not follow the course pursued by his colleagues Merou and Romero, and did not accept the appointment.

For this reason, and in consideration of the continuous absence of the minister of Bolivia, the Director of the Bureau, by direction of the Secretary of State, addressed a note dated June 24, 1898, to Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican minister, Costa Rica being the next in alphabetic order. Minister Calvo, in a note of the same date, accepted the position of a member of the executive committee, but with the understanding that he would retire as soon as the representative of Colombia was able to accept the

place. The point of view taken in the matter according to the precedent established in the cases of Argentina and Mexico being that there was no reason why the same course, as in regard to those countries, should not be followed in regard to Colombia. Moreover, Bolivia was never represented in the executive committee, and the place of its representative was kept open for him, his name remaining in the published lists of the members of the committee. The action of Colombia, Mexico, or Argentina in intending to withdraw from the union, as it is well known, was never acknowledged by the Government of the United States nor any other of the countries forming the union.

Later on the Colombian Government withdrew its objections to continue as a member of said union, and its minister joined the committee.

At the end of the year, June 30, 1899, Venezuela's term lapsed. The representatives of the following countries to form the executive committee for the year 1899-1900:

United States of America.
Argentine Republic.
Bolivia.
Colombia.
Costa Rica.

At the end of the year, June 30, 1900, the Argentine Republic's term lapsed and Minister Wilde retired.

As it can be noted, the name of the minister from Bolivia appeared in the Bulletin of the Bureau up to March, 1900. Then the Director of the Bureau, in view of the continued absence of said representative, suggested that the one from the country next in the alphabetic order should be called to complete the number of which the committee shall be composed. The minister from Ecuador being absent the appointment was sent to the minister from Guatemala.

Bolivia has now a new representative in Washington. Its term in the executive committee ends June 30, 1901.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Etats Unis d'Amérique.
Etats Unis du Bresil.
Etats Unis du Mexique.
Etats Unis de Venezuela.
Nation Argentine.
Republique de Bolivie.
Republique du Chile.
Republique de la Colombie.
Republique de Costa Rica.
Republique de l'Equateur.

Republique de Guatémala.
Republique d'Haiti.
Republique de Honduras.
Republique de Nicaragua.
Republique du Paragnay.
Republique du Peru.
Republique de St. Domingue.
Republique de Salvador.
Republique Oriental de l'Uruguay.

REPORT AS ADOPTED.

To the honorable Secretary of State of the United States:

The committee appointed by you, authorized by the meeting of the union held on the 1st of April, 1896, and intrusted with drawing up a plan for the improvement of the work of the Bureau of the American Republics, after careful consideration of the subject in several meetings—

Considering, That the purpose of the resolution of March 29, 1890, of the International American conference was to establish a Bureau which would be entirely international in character;

Considering, That in view of such purpose it is desirable that the citizens of the various countries composing the union should be equally eligible to all positions in said Bureau through competitive examination;

Considering, That it would be advantageous to the common interest to widen the scope of the work of the Bureau without departing from the bases of its original organization, by making it the organ of the union, not only for the purpose of collecting and disseminating commercial information, but of dealing with all subjects relating to economic life and growth of the countries of the union;

Considering, That such enlargement of the work of the Bureau will necessitate an increase of expenditures, and that, as at the same time it is desirable not to exceed the limits of the original estimate of expense, it becomes necessary to provide means for obtaining revenue to meet such increased expenditures;

Considering, That by the admission of advertisements in the publications of the Bureau sufficient revenue can probably be obtained to warrant increased expenditure—

Recommends that the Secretary of State, to give due effect to the requirements of clause 15 of the resolution under which the Bureau was established, shall formulate regulations for its government and work according to the plan hereinafter submitted;

That such regulations shall be communicated to the representatives of the countries constituting the union in a general meeting for their knowledge;

That in order to provide for successfully carrying into effect the provisions of the regulations, the Secretary of State shall instruct the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics to take immediate action looking to the insertion of advertisements in the publications of the Bureau.

The committee does not believe it advisable to recommend at present an increase of appropriation for the support of the Bureau, and therefore retains for the present the same officers and salaries that were established in the act of organization.

PLAN RECOMMENDED.

1. The Bureau of the American Republics is, for all purposes, to be considered as an international organization.

The appointments in the future for all positions in the Bureau for which literary or scientific qualifications are required shall be made by the Secretary of State of the United States conformably to the following rules:

(a) All applicants for positions in the Bureau shall be examined by a board composed of three members of the executive committee, or persons designated by them, and two examiners appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States. The board shall send to the Secretary of State a list of the three names of the applicants for each position who from their written and oral examinations shall show themselves best qualified to fill such place. From this list the Secretary of State shall select one name for the appointment. In case less than three candidates are approved by the examiners, the name or names of only such as are approved shall be presented to the Secretary of State for appointment. Citizens of any of the countries constituting the union may be candidates for any position in the Bureau, provided they shall be able to pass an examination in the English language and have the other qualifications hereafter prescribed.

(b) Every official of the Bureau appointed by the Secretary of State shall be eligible to promotion, and shall pass an examination by the examining board as above constituted before such promotion can be made.

(c) Every official of the Bureau appointed by the Secretary of State shall be exempt from dismissal from office by him except for just cause affecting his general character or his capacity and efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

(d) Every official or employee of the Bureau shall be entitled to thirty days leave of absence during each year, with full pay, and such leaves shall be granted by turns in each class.

(e) Places in the Bureau not requiring literary or scientific qualifications, such as those of janitor, messenger, porter, etc., shall be filled by the Director of the Bureau, who shall appoint to or remove from such places with sole reference to the efficient discharge of the services to be rendered.

2. A permanent executive committee is created, to be composed of five of the representatives of the American nations constituting the union. Four of these shall be called to serve ex officio in said capacity by turns, in the alphabetic order of the names of their nations in one of the four languages of the union, previously selected by lot, at a meeting of the representatives of the union, the Secretary of State of the United States being always ex officio a member. At the end of the first year the first member of the committee shall be replaced by the fifth representative in the alphabetic list, the second by the sixth at the end of the second year, and so on in rotation from year to year. The executive committee shall convene in ordinary session on the first Monday of every month and in extraordinary session whenever invited by the Secretary of State, and may, when so requested by a majority of its members, call a meeting of all the representatives of the union. The Secretary of State may also call such meeting whenever he shall deem proper to do so.

(a) The executive committee shall act as a board of supervision of the administration of the Bureau.

(b) It shall appoint three of its members, who, personally or by agents designated by them, shall form part of the board for the examination of applicants for positions in the Bureau, as hereinbefore provided.

(c) It shall audit the accounts of the Bureau, either by its members or by proper agents selected by them, and consider the estimate submitted by the director of the Bureau for the succeeding year.

(d) It shall recommend from time to time such modifications as, in its judgment, shall conduce to the improvement of the work of the Bureau.

(e) The members of the executive committee and their substitutes shall serve without remuneration in all their functions.

3. The duties of the officials and employees of the Bureau shall be as follows:

(a) The Director shall have general supervision over all the work of the Bureau, and require from each of the employees the faithful discharge of his or her particular duties. He shall have a book kept, which shall be opened at 9 o'clock a. m. on every week day, except legal holidays, in which each official and employee as he enters in the morning shall inscribe his or her name, with the time of arrival. This book shall be kept by the janitor and signed each day by the Director at the close of the Bureau at 4 p. m.

He shall, as soon as possible after the 1st day of July of every year, make a report to the Governments forming the union, in which he shall give an account of the work of the Bureau for the year last past, and present a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the said year, and indicate the quotas to be paid by the respective countries forming the union. This report shall also include an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the following year, such estimate to be submitted to the executive committee for its approval.

The report shall be sent at once to the representatives of the said countries for transmission to their respective Governments, for their information in regard to the work of the Bureau, and the amount due from them for the support of the Bureau for the year last ended, which amount must be paid to the Secretary of State of the United States before the close of December of each year.

The Director shall ask the Secretary of State to call a meeting of the executive committee of the Bureau whenever the said committee shall not, of its own accord, have assembled during the space of one month.

(b) The translators shall make, in their respective languages, all the translations necessary for the publications and other work of the Bureau.

4. The present officials and employees of the Bureau shall continue in the same, subject to the provisions of section 1 (c), and all new appointments shall be made on examination and in the manner hereinbefore provided. Any vacancy existing or occurring in the Bureau before this plan goes into effect shall be temporarily filled by some officer or employee of the same designated by the Secretary of State until the position is definitely filled in the manner hereinbefore provided. The executive committee shall consider and authorize to be made such changes in the number of the officers and employees of the Bureau as it may deem advisable for the efficient performance of the work of the Bureau and as can be made without increasing the appropriations for the support of the Bureau, all new appointments under such authorization to be made as hereinbefore provided.

5. Each Government in the union shall have the right to send at its own expense an agent to the Bureau specially intrusted with the duty of furnishing such information in regard to his own country as may be required of him and of obtaining information in relation to the commerce and industries of the United States, or any other of the countries constituting the union. Such agent may take the place of the representative of his country in case of prolonged absence of the latter.

6. The Governments of the nations represented in the union shall be requested to send to the Bureau a collection of their laws, whether state or federal, and of any publications relating to their geography, industries, commerce, and resources in general, or concerning any other subjects tending to increase the information in regard to the present condition of said nations, such collections and publications to form the nucleus of an international American library.

7. The publications of the Bureau in the form of monthly bulletins and handbooks or monographs shall have reference especially to commercial affairs, as customs duties, transportation, budgets, statistics, and to any matter relating to the commerce and industries in general of the nations forming the union, and, besides, geographical information, discoveries and explorations, and any subject that may extend a knowledge of the economic condition and resources of said nations.

8. In conformity with the practice of several nations, both in America and Europe, the Director of the Bureau, under the general direction of the executive committee, is authorized to arrange for the insertion of private advertisements in the publications made by the Bureau. The rates paid for their insertion shall be uniform for all the countries of the union. The Director of the Bureau is authorized to sell the surplus of the publications to private parties at a price not to exceed 10 per cent more than the actual cost of publication. The publications of the Bureau shall be made in such languages of the union as the executive committee may from time to time direct.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

PLAN ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY MARCH 18, 1899, AT A CONFERENCE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTRIES COMPOSING THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Whereas experience has shown that the agreement entered into on the 4th of June, 1896, between the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of a majority of the countries of the International Union of American Republics for the government of the Bureau representing the union needs to be modified in some particular, the following is hereby adopted as a substitute for that agreement, and its provisions will hereafter serve for the guidance of the Bureau:

1. The Bureau of the American Republics will be governed under the supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States, with the cooperation and advice of four representatives of the other republics composing the International Union, the five persons indicated to constitute an executive committee, of which the Secretary of State is to be ex-officio chairman, or in his absence the Acting Secretary of State. The other four members of the executive committee shall be called to serve in turn in the alphabetical order of the official names of their nations in one of the four languages of the union previously selected by lot at a meeting of the representatives of the union. At the end of each year the first of these four members shall retire, giving place to another representative of the union in the same alphabetical order already explained, and so on until the next period of succession.

The present executive committee, having been constituted after the foregoing method of appointment and order of alternation, shall continue its existence until regularly changed in accordance therewith.

2. The meetings of the executive committee shall be held from time to time upon notice from the chairman or upon the request of a majority of the committee. In case of the absence or inability of any of the members representing the countries other than the United States his official substitute shall be invited to take his place at meetings of the committee. At any meeting of the committee three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. The executive committee shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, have the power to appoint the Director, secretary, and permanent translators of the Bureau of the American Republics, after consideration of the qualifications of the applicants for these positions, to fix their salaries, and to dismiss them whenever it may deem advisable. The method of appointment shall be the following:

In case of a vacancy the executive committee will receive from the chairman the applications of candidates or letters of recommendation, and each member of the committee is at liberty to propose such names as he may think desirable. From these applications and recommendations the committee will select three or more persons, whom it deems to be qualified for the position, and submit them to the chairman for the selection of one of them, who will then receive a commission from the chairman entitling him to hold and discharge the duties of the office, at a specified salary, subject to the further will of the committee, provided that it is hereby understood and agreed that the Director shall be a citizen of the United States. In case of the death, permanent disability, or prolonged absence of the Director of the Bureau, the executive committee is empowered to suspend the foregoing rules of appointment and choose a provisional Director for such time as may be deemed expedient. During the temporary absence or disability of the Director the secretary of the Bureau will be the Acting Director, but it will be understood that he discharges his duties subject to the instructions of the Director, and the executive committee may restrict the functions of the Acting Director in such a way as may seem to be demanded by the immediate interests of the Bureau.

4. The other duties of the executive committee are to be those of general supervision and perfecting of the management of the Bureau, especially in all matters affecting the particular requirements or interests of individual members of the union, the finances, the business features, and the development of the various branches of the work of the Bureau, as indicated by the International American Conference.

5. The Director shall have immediate control of all the work of the Bureau and of the literary, clerical, and laboring forces thereof, and will suggest to the executive committee such changes as he may deem judicious and such business engagements as he may find desirable to enter into for the benefit of the Bureau. He shall have full power of appointment and dismissal of the officials and employees of the Bureau other than the secretary and permanent translators, and of fixing the various rates of compensation for their services; but he can make no appointment for a period longer than the term of his incumbency. He shall submit to the executive committee a report, as soon as possible after the 1st of July of every year, upon the work of the Bureau for the year preceding, said report to contain a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the said year and the amounts of quotas to be paid by the respective countries forming the union, as well as an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the following year.

6. The annual report of the Director, upon approval by the executive committee, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States and to the ministers of foreign affairs of the other countries of the union.

7. The admission of advertisements in the publications of the Bureau continues to be allowed, but not the solicitation of such advertisements or of purchase of the Bureau publications upon commissions paid to agents, unless specifically authorized by the executive committee.

8. All moneys received from advertising, sales of publications, or other sources, exclusive of the appropriation of the United States Congress, shall be paid as promptly as possible to the Secretary of State for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Bureau fund, "Receipts, sales, etc."

9. No payments shall be made by the Director or any other official of the Bureau of the American Republics except upon a check or draft drawn or indorsed to the order of the Secretary of State, or upon vouchers drawn upon the disbursing officer of the Department of State.

APPENDIX No. V.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Governments represented at this conference, realizing the usefulness of the International Bureau of the American Republics established in Washington, agree that said Bureau shall be governed, for a period of ten years from the date of the adjournment of the present conference, by the following regulations, which, however, shall be subject to the revision of the next conference of the American Republics, or to that of the republics themselves, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 of the resolutions adopted by the First International Conference of the American Republics on April 14, 1890:

ARTICLE 1. The International Bureau of the American Republics shall be under the control of a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the governments of said republics accredited near the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the latter Nation, who shall be the chairman of said governing board. The governing board shall hold a regular meeting monthly, except during the months of June, July, and August, and such special meetings as may be called by the chairman, either of his own accord or at the request of two members of the board. The attendance of five members of said board at any regular or special meeting shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum, and to enable the board to transact in due form any business within the scope of its authority, and to appoint such committees as it may deem proper.

ART. 2. All the positions in the Bureau shall be filled after an examination of the applicants by an examining board composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the governing board. Said applicants shall make their applications by filling out the blank forms furnished them by the Director of the Bureau, in which applications shall be specified the particular service that it is proposed to render; they shall inscribe their names in a register that the Bureau shall keep for that purpose, and in which shall be recorded all the particulars relating to the examination, and the examining board shall only recommend, for the particular position that is required to be filled and which is applied for, those who show their fitness for the same. The appointments shall be made by the governing board and shall be signed by the chairman.

ART. 3. The governing board shall, with the cooperation of the Director of the Bureau, prepare annually a detailed estimate of the expenses of the following year. This estimate shall be transmitted to each government, together with a statement showing the proportion of the amounts that each one of them shall pay, in conformity with the agreement of April 14, 1890, and said governments are bound to remit their respective quotas to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America six months in advance.

ART. 4. Whenever the governing board shall deem advisable, it shall appoint one or two of its members to audit the accounts of the Bureau, and submit to said board a report thereof.

ART. 5. The Bureau shall have authority, through the diplomatic representatives in Washington, to correspond with the executive departments of the different American Republics, and shall furnish to any of said Republics such information as it may possess, or that it can obtain, whenever requested to do so. Said Republics agree to furnish to the Bureau, so far as may be practicable, the reports that it may request, and to send it in due time two copies of each of their official publications, which shall be preserved in the library of the Bureau. They agree, furthermore, to furnish to the Bureau any other information that its Director may request.

ART. 6. The Bureau shall publish a "Monthly Bulletin," which shall be printed in the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages, either together or separately, and which shall contain such statistical, commercial, and legislative reports as may be of special interest to the inhabitants of the different Republics. The Bureau shall also publish pamphlets, maps, geographic and topographic charts, and any other matter that the governing board may deem advisable and order published.

ART. 7. As soon as the advertising contracts now in force shall have expired, the Bulletin shall discontinue the publication of advertisements.

ART. 8. All the publications of the Bureau shall be considered as public documents, and shall be carried free in the mails of the several Republics.

ART. 9. The Bureau shall be especially charged with the performance of all the duties imposed upon it by the resolutions adopted by the present international conference.

ART. 10. The Director of the Bureau may attend the meetings of the governing board, and of the committees, as well as of those of the international American conferences, for the purpose of giving information when requested to do so.

ART. 11. The Bureau shall be the custodian of the archives of the international conferences of the American Republics.

ART. 12. The resolutions of the First International Conference of the American Republics, adopted April 14, 1890, shall remain in force, in so far as they are not in contravention of these regulations; all other resolutions and plans referring to the organization of the Bureau are hereby annulled.

ART. 13. Under the authority of the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics, and as a division of the Bureau of said Republics, a Latin-American library, to be known as the "Columbus Memorial Library," is hereby established.

APPENDIX VI.

FROM REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE FIRST GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU.

On recommendation of the advisory council, the International Sanitary Bureau was increased from five to seven members, and the following were appointed members of that Bureau:

Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, chairman; Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, of Mexico; Dr. Eduardo Moore, of Chile; Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Cuba; Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, of Costa Rica; Dr. Rhett Goode, of the United States; Dr. A. H. Doty, of the United States.

Doctor Reynolds, of Chicago, offered three resolutions, which were referred to the advisory council and were later reported favorably and adopted, as follows:

1.

Whereas bubonic plague and other diseases are spread by rats, mice, and other lower animals, which to a great extent find sustenance in animal and vegetable kitchen wastes, commonly called garbage: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all organic waste or garbage should be kept separately on the premises until it can be removed, unmixed with anything else, and destroyed.

2.

Whereas typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are caused by swallowing food or drink contaminated by the discharges of previous cases: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be recognized by this conference that if all the discharges of every existing case of typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera were instantly disinfected, typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera would cease to be a menace to the world.

3.

Whereas the Second American International Conference of the Pan-American States, held in the City of Mexico, November, 1901, to January, 1902, provided that a sanitary convention convene in Washington within one year from the signing of the resolutions on sanitation and quarantine, and shall elect an International Sanitary Bureau, with permanent headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of rendering effective service to the different Republics represented in this convention: It is hereby

Resolved:

First. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to urge each Republic to promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary conditions of their respective ports and territories.

Second. And to furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics.

Third. *It is further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics in order that disease may be eliminated and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

Fourth. *It is further resolved by this convention*, That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin.

Fifth. *It is also recommended by this convention*, That in order to carry out the above measures, a fund of \$5,000 shall be collected by the Bureau of American Republics in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions of the Second International American Conference above referred to.

APPENDIX VII.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE,
APRIL 18, 1890.

MR. MARTINEZ SILVA. Mr. President, ever since my distinguished colleague, Mr. Mendonça, spoke at a private gathering of the appropriateness and expedience of erecting a monument to commemorate the assembling of the International Conference of American States the honorable delegates seem to have been unanimously of the opinion that something of the sort ought to be done. But it has since occurred to me that among the various embarrassments which would be encountered in the attempt to carry out the suggestion it would be very difficult to select a model which all would accept, and that discussions and delays would arise—discussions and delays which might at last lead to that worst result, that nothing should be done.

With this fear in my mind, and thinking, furthermore, that the memorial to be erected ought to be something at once useful and made up of various elements, to which each government might contribute independently, it occurred to me that the only plan which would satisfy all these requirements was the establishment in Washington of a memorial library, to which each government could send, on its own account, the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, laws, official reports, maps, etc., so that the results of intellectual and scientific labor in all America might be collected together under a single roof.

That would be a monument more lasting and more noble than any in bronze or marble; because, in the first place, such a memorial would redound to our honor and help to make the Spanish-American nations known, while at the same time it would be very agreeable to the United States to have erected in Washington the library which I propose. It will gradually be enriched and enlarged, day by day, because the several Governments will take care to transmit every new work which may be published in their respective countries, until at last it will become so complete a collection that whoever shall desire to pursue any study concerning America will come to Washington to do it; even from Europe itself students would have to come for any special study concerning these countries. We are so disconnected in America, there are so many difficulties in the way of communication, that it may be said that we do not know each other. It is, for instance, almost impossible in Bogota to procure a book published in the Argentine Republic, and I believe that the same is the case in the Argentine Republic respecting the publications of Bogota. Let us suppose that a person is desirous of writing on America; how could he collect data as correct and complete as the case demands? He would have to go from country to country, spending much money and time to attain his object; but if there be a library such as I propose, then all those dedicating themselves to such research or in need of data can come here and find what they want.

Catalogues of this library would be distributed in all the countries of America and Europe, so that the people of all parts of the world would know what could here be obtained. It would be, moreover, of great usefulness for the permanent Spanish-American legations in Washington. All of the honorable delegates may have had occasion to note that great difficulties have presented themselves each time that information or a book respecting our countries is needed here.

It would also be of great value to the Government of the United States, for it would stimulate the study of those nations in this country. So that my idea reduces itself to the establishment in Washington, in some building or apartment which could be provided for by the Government of the United States, of a Portuguese-Spanish-American library, each Government sending a collection, as complete as possible, of geographical charts, historical, statistical, and literary works, etc., enriching this library from year to year with the new publications which may be issued by the American nations. At the outset we might collect here 15,000 or 20,000 volumes, but in the course of twenty years this library will have an importance unrivaled in the world.

I would desire to propose also that each Government should send its share of books in time for the library to be publicly dedicated on the anniversary of the discovery of America.

I had not the time to put this proposition in writing, and I present it in this crude state to the Conference, but if the idea is approved I shall take the liberty to submit it to the chair in writing in the form in which it should be communicated to the Governments.

* * * * *

Mr. BOLET PERAZA. I hold that this offspring of a noble heart and enlightened mind should not be taken from its originator, consequently I am not going to offer any amendment, but suggest to the honorable delegate who has expressed the idea to baptize this library with the name of "The Columbus Library."

Mr. MARTÍNEZ SILVA. It is unnecessary to state that I accept with much pleasure the happy suggestion of my distinguished colleague from Venezuela.

The PRESIDENT. If no other delegate asks the floor, the roll will be called.

The roll was called.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution has been unanimously approved.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SESSION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, JANUARY 24, 1902.

His Excellency Señor Calvo, delegate of Costa Rica, presented a proposition concerning the creation of a library in connection with the International Bureau of the American Republics. He requested that it might be considered as an additional article to the resolutions previously approved, and that all formal procedure might be dispensed with.

His excellency the chairman announced that the motion would be considered at the afternoon session, conformably to the following order of the day:

* * * * *

The proposition of Señor Calvo, delegate of Costa Rica, that a Latin-American library, to be known as the Columbus Library, should be founded under the authority of the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics and as a section of the Bureau of said Republics, in order to commemorate the assembling of the first and second International Conferences of American States, was read.

The conference unanimously agreed that it should be given immediate consideration.

Upon discussion, Mr. Foster said that his delegation heartily supported the resolution providing for the collection of valuable books and documents relative to the American Republics, which should, in the course of time, form the most important collection in the world, and which should be a noble record of the persons who were no longer living and of those who still lived whose efforts had contributed to the development of the International Bureau of the American Republics. He stated further that the American delegation felt proud that one of its great statesmen had occupied himself actively and successfully in its organization, and that his efforts had been seconded by other men of high intelligence who represented the sister Republics of this hemisphere, among whom Don Matías Romero figured conspicuously, and who, in this case as in many others requiring tact of a political order, had impressed thereon the seal of a statesman and consummate diplomat as well as of an individual of the finest honor and highest intelligence, and whose ideals had elevated the consideration of matters of small importance. He added that he felt sure that the Conference would find itself disposed to concede the importance of this resolution, which had for its high purpose the establishment of a library as an eternal record to the memory of Don Matías Romero; to the great statesman, James G. Blaine, and to those who had labored so effectively, successfully, patiently, and energetically, Messrs. Mendonça, Mérou, Léger, Martínez Silva, Guachalla, Carbo, Lazo Arriaga, and particularly Señor Calvo, who, in his entire devotion to the work, had distinguished himself among his fellows.

Señor Calvo thanked Mr. Foster for his reference to him, and added that, in response to certain observations made to him privately by one of the Mexican delegation, he wished to explain that as the libraries of Congress and of the Department of State in Washington contained all works published in the United States, it seemed unnecessary to include such works in the library annexed to the Bureau of American Republics, and it had, therefore, been limited solely to Latin-American publications.

The proposition was approved unanimously and the chairman ordered it sent to the Commission on Editing.

APPENDIX NO. VIII.

PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING IN WASHINGTON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[Extract from the minutes of a session of the governing board held on May 23, 1903.]

The secretary read the report of the building committee, after which the Director, as chairman of the committee, stated that he thought the board might like to know how it had arrived at the conclusion adopted in this report. It had considered various methods for securing the property and erecting on it the building contemplated; the first was of negotiating for a loan with some Washington capitalists, and of extinguishing the debt thus incurred by a gradual amortization, to be taken out of the ordinary funds appropriated by the different Governments for the support of the Bureau. The committee had found no disposition on the part of those addressed in the matter of accepting this plan, as the International Union of the American Republics had no existence juridique, the Secretary of State, for example, could not engage the credit of the United States in this matter, and it was presumable that the Governments of most of the other Republics, if not all, were in the same position.

Another method suggested was to secure the purchase of the land and the erection of the building by local capitalists, and for the union to acquire ownership in the same manner as contemplated in the first method considered. This also was open to the same objections. Further argument against these two methods and any other of a similar nature was that many of the representatives did not think the borrowing of money by the union for such purpose was compatible with the dignity of the States they represent. The committee was therefore naturally led to adopt the conclusion embodied in their report.

The Director stated that he had looked at various pieces of property for sale within a radius of half a mile of the Department of State, and found that one or two desirable locations could be secured for about \$2.50 a foot. It was on that basis for the purchase that the estimates of the committee were based. The necessary ground would cost \$20,000, roughly. He added that it had been estimated by architects, to whom the requirements for the proposed building had been submitted, that it would cost from \$70,000 to \$80,000, without interior fittings. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars therefore seemed sufficient for all present requirements, with space for a library of 50,000 volumes, and additional ground on which a further extension of the library could be made, so that several hundred thousand volumes could be stored away in it.

The minister from Guatemala, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, said that the statement of the Director is accurate in every way and has the approval of the committee. He would like to add that the intention of the committee has not been to reach a decision at this meeting as to location and style of building, but only as to the method of raising the amount of money required. When the various governments have accepted the plan now submitted, these questions can be considered by the board.

The minister from Argentina said he thought the idea embodied in the report was excellent, and it would have all his support; he would write immediately to his Government for its decision. Such a building, he thought, would be a materialization of the ideas of the founders of the Bureau.

The minister from Costa Rica supported the views of the minister from Argentina, and said that the method suggested of asking the acceptance of the various governments to appropriate the money in the manner indicated in the report of the committee was agreeable to him.

The Argentine minister further suggested that, in his opinion, it would materially advance the prompt consideration of the suggestion contained in the report of the committee if the Secretary of State would instruct the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the various states of the union to bring it to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited, and inform them that it has the heartiest support of the United States.

This the Secretary of State said he would take much pleasure in doing.

The Secretary of State then said:

"I would say for myself that the plan commends itself to me most strongly, and I am sure the President will be of the same mind, that it is an excellent idea. The union has been in existence for thirteen years—long enough to demonstrate that, although it may not have accomplished as many things as some may have hoped, it has been of substantial benefit to all of us, and we can not think for a moment of allowing it to fall into desuetude or to give up the hope of its continued progress and development for the common benefit. I shall take great pleasure in laying the suggestion contained in the report before the President and urging him to accept it, and as soon as Congress comes together next winter to make a request for the appropriation which falls to the United States.

"I think we have a right to conclude from our experience of the last few years and from all that has been accomplished that there are possibilities of great and permanent benefit to all the Republics in this institution, and it will be a source of gratification to all of us to know that we have had something to do with its founding, and not least of the pleasures of our recollections will be that of the close associations we have formed through it. Many of the pleasantest recollections of my declining years will be the personal acquaintances and friendships which I have made in these meetings of the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics."

The minister from Costa Rica then moved that the report of the building committee be accepted.

This motion was seconded by the minister from Cuba, and was unanimously adopted.

The minister from Costa Rica stated, on voting, that he was authorized by the representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras to vote in the same sense for them. He also stated that the minister from Salvador had requested him to state that he would accept the conclusions reached by the majority.

The views of the ambassador from Mexico on the proposition being deemed of very great importance, it was decided that the Director would submit to Señor de Azpiroz the minutes of the meeting and secure an expression of his views; if the ambassador desired to make any remarks on the subject, they could be added to the minutes of the present meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

The ambassador from Mexico, having been shown the report of the committee and the minutes of the meeting by the secretary of the Bureau, declared that if he had been present he would have seconded in all its parts everything that was declared by the representatives of the other Republics, and consequently he requests to be considered present to the effect of adding his vote to that of the rest.

To the Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics:

The Columbus Memorial Library, created by the Second International American Conference at Mexico, has grown with such rapidity that even at the present time the space which can be given it in the temporary quarters now occupied by the International Bureau of the American Republics is found entirely inadequate. The constantly increasing public which avails itself of this library proves its great value and usefulness and makes it necessary that safe and commodious quarters should be secured for it. This fact, together with the desirability of having rooms where the various international boards in which the union is interested can hold their meetings, and the necessity for the offices of the International Bureau to be in close proximity to the library, impelled the governing board to consider a plan for erecting a permanent building for these purposes. At a meeting held on January 5 last it appointed a committee for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on this matter.

The committee has the honor to make the following report:

Having examined the various suggestions made concerning the erection of a building for the International Bureau of the American Republics and the Columbus Library, it is of opinion that the only feasible plan by which this end could be secured is for each one of the powers composing the union to obligate itself to contribute a specific sum, calculated in the same manner as is done for the annual appropriations for the maintenance of the Bureau. The cost of the buildings and fittings should be, in the opinion of the committee, \$125,000. Annexed to the present report is a table showing the sums which each State would have to contribute on the basis adopted by the committee.

The committee is further of opinion that the requirements for the building are as shown in the annexed tentative sketch, which provides only the minimum space desirable for the purpose in view.

If the conclusions here reached are acceptable to the board, the committee has further to request that each one of the representatives of the powers composing the union will transmit them without delay to his Government and endeavor to secure its answer before the 1st of October, when further steps can be taken to carry out the desired end.

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1903.

ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.
J. N. LÉGER.
W. W. ROCKHILL.

Quota which each government would have to contribute toward the fund of \$125,000 for the erection of a building for the International Bureau of the American Republics.

	Population.	Quota.		Population.	Quota.
Argentina	4,044,911	\$3,778.33	Honduras	398,877	\$372.50
Bolivia	1,816,271	1,696.51	Mexico	13,570,545	12,676.42
Brazil	16,330,216	15,254.18	Nicaragua	423,200	395.22
Chile	2,712,145	2,533.37	Paraguay	635,571	593.60
Colombia	4,000,000	3,736.38	Peru	2,971,844	2,775.96
Costa Rica	294,941	275.41	Salvador	1,006,848	940.41
Cuba	1,572,845	1,469.12	United States	76,303,387	71,275.58
Dominican Republic	610,000	569.71	Uruguay	964,104	900.49
Ecuador	1,271,861	1,187.97	Venezuela	2,323,527	2,170.33
Guatemala	1,364,678	1,277.67			
Haiti	1,200,000	1,120.84	Total	133,815,771	125,000.00

[Senate document No. 14, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State looking to the payment of this Government's quota of a fund to be contributed by the governments forming the International Union of American Republics for the erection of a building in the city of Washington for the use of the Bureau of the American Republics.

I approve the recommendations made by the Secretary of State and strongly recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 11, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT:

The governing board of the International Union of American Republics, which is composed of the diplomatic representatives of the governments of all the American Republics accredited to the Government of the United States, and the Secretary of State, agreed by a unanimous vote in the regular meeting of January 5, 1903, that it was highly desirable that permanent quarters be provided for the International Bureau of the American Republics. This Bureau ever since its creation about thirteen years ago has occupied a rented building, which is now inadequate not only for the clerical force of the Bureau but for the large and ever increasing library which the International Conference of American States at Mexico expressed itself as particularly desirous of seeing augmented and made of more use to the public.

At a subsequent meeting, held on May 23, 1903, it was decided that a sum of not less than \$125,000 would be necessary for the purchase of the ground and erection of a building large enough for the purpose in view, and it was suggested that the various States composing the International Union of American Republics should contribute to said fund on the same basis as that now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the International Bureau.

This decision of the governing board was communicated by the Department of State to the various governments, and the board has since been informed by fifteen of the governments that they will take immediate action to have their specified quotas appropriated by the legislatures and transmitted to the United States. Two of the governments have already paid the full amount of their quotas.

Under the agreement the share of the United States is \$71,275.58, and I strongly recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate this sum for the purpose mentioned. It is desirable that the appropriation should be made immediately available, and subject to the order of the Secretary of State.

Considering the profound interest which the Government of the United States has always taken in the promotion of harmony and closer relations with the American States through the International Union of American Republics, and the fact as well that the International Bureau, which is the active agency of the union, is located in the capital of the United States, it would seem that this Government should do more than simply contribute its share toward the building. I therefore make the further recommendation that Congress be asked to appropriate an additional \$50,000 for the purchase of a suitable lot of ground, in proximity to the other public buildings at Washington, on which to erect the building.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 9, 1903.

APPENDIX NO. IX.

BY-LAWS.

The following articles, drawn in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the First International American Conference on April 14, 1890, and by the second conference on January 29, 1902, establishing the "International Bureau of the American Republics" in Washington, and with the resolutions that have been adopted from time to time by the governing board as to the government of the Bureau, shall constitute the by-laws of said Bureau:

ARTICLE I.—*The governing board.*

The governing board shall hold regular monthly meetings, except during the months of June, July, and August, and such special meetings as may be called by the chairman, either of his own accord or at the request of two members of the board.

Calls for special meetings shall state the object of such meeting, and shall be made at least three days before the date set for it, except in case of great urgency.

The attendance of five members of the board shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Any member of the board may represent by proxy any other member of the board in specific cases and upon exhibition of a written authority to do so. He may also represent the government of another country in the union when he has special powers to do so, even when he is not the diplomatic representative of such country.

When, during the debate upon a question, one of the members of the board should request that a second discussion be had, such request shall be granted without further proceedings, upon the conclusion of the first discussion. But the second discussion shall not take place until the next meeting of the board.

Before the approval of the minutes of any meeting the resolutions passed at that meeting may be reconsidered upon the request of two of the members of the board.

Before the 30th day of June each year the governing board shall appoint a committee, of which the Director of the Bureau shall be a member, for the purpose of preparing the estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the Bureau for the ensuing year, to contain a detailed statement of both the regular and estimated revenues and of the expenditures to be made, a list of the employees of the Bureau and their respective salaries, and other matters of interest.

Such estimate shall be submitted to the members of the board one week, at least, before the meeting when it is to be discussed, and, upon approval, the estimate shall then be transmitted to the governments of the union, with the statement of their respective quotas.

ARTICLE II.—*The committees.*

At the regular October meeting each year the governing board shall appoint four committees of three or more members to act as permanent committees on the internal regulations of the Bureau, accounts, library, the Bulletin and other publications.

Each of the standing committees shall, as soon as possible after its appointment, classify its members by lot into two classes, one of which shall hold office for two years and the other for one year, and the committees shall thereafter be appointed for two years, and no member whose term of office shall have expired shall be reappointed until after the lapse of at least one year.

Said committees shall report on the matters under their respective charges as often as circumstances or the resolutions of the governing board may demand.

ARTICLE III.—*The personnel.*

The personnel of the Bureau shall consist of a Director, a secretary, a chief clerk, a librarian, and accountant, and such translators and other employees as the governing board may direct.

All employees besides their specific duties shall discharge such other duties as the Director may assign to them.

Office hours shall be the same governing the Department of State of the United States.

All employees shall be entitled to one month vacation each year.

Leave not to exceed two months may be granted employees, without pay. But in case of sickness a month may be granted with pay.

Absence for six consecutive days without leave, and without good and sufficient cause to be duly established, and repeated absence as aforesaid of one or two days, as well as negligence, insubordination, and other offenses, shall cause summary dismissal of the employee.

The Bureau shall have a register wherein a record shall be kept of the absences of all employees, either on leave, by reason of sickness, or any other cause. In conformity with the record shown in the register, the time each employee has been absent without cause shall be deducted from the annual leave of said employee.

The Bureau shall have under its care and custody the archives of the International Conferences of the American Republics.

ARTICLE IV.—*The Director.*

The Director, in his capacity as the chief officer of the Bureau, shall have under his control all the affairs of the Bureau under the immediate supervision of the governing board.

He shall correspond with the governments of the union through their respective diplomatic representatives in Washington.

He may, in an advisory capacity, attend the meetings of the governing board, the meetings of the committees as well as the sessions of the international conferences of the countries of the union for the purpose of giving information when requested to do so.

He shall prepare the internal regulations governing the employees of the Bureau and report to the governing board on the efficiency of said employees. The Director shall have power to suspend any of said employees for misconduct or negligence in the discharge of his or her duties.

He shall appoint or remove the messengers and other minor employees.

He shall supervise the accuracy of the receipts and expenditures of the Bureau, being directly responsible therefor.

He shall supervise the publication of the Monthly Bulletin and other publications of the Bureau, and in the case of publications relating particularly to any one country of the union, he shall consult on the matter with the respective diplomatic representative.

He shall sign orders for payment in conformity with the estimate or the resolutions adopted by the governing board.

He may not absent himself unless with the permission of the governing board or of the chairman of the board in case of urgency.

He shall submit an annual report on the progress of the Bureau, its revenues and expenditures, the work on hand and that proposed to be done, pointing out everything that, in his judgment, should be changed for the good of the service and in order to enlarge the scope of the Bureau.

ARTICLE V.—*The secretary.*

The secretary shall have the control of all matters pertaining to the secretaryship of the governing board.

He shall prepare the general correspondence of the Bureau under the direction of the Director.

He shall compile, classify, and distribute the material for the publications of the Bureau, directing them to be printed.

During the temporary absence of the Director he shall be Acting Director.

He shall have a special book where a record shall be kept of all the important work done in the Bureau, to serve as a basis for the annual report and as a reference book whenever necessary.

The secretary, as the second officer of the Bureau, shall cooperate with the Director to the success of its labors.

ARTICLE VI.—*The chief clerk.*

The chief clerk shall have under his immediate control all the employees of the Bureau whose duties are not specifically defined.

He shall have supervision over all matters relating to the internal service of the Bureau.

He shall be the intermediary between the Director and the secretary and the other employees.

He shall distribute the work among the employees and supervise its execution.

He shall supervise, as editor, the publication of the Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau, which shall be printed in the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages, either jointly or separately, and will contain statistical, commercial, and legislative data of special interest to the inhabitants of the different Republics.

He shall also edit such special bulletins, pamphlets, geographical charts, and other publications that the governing board may direct to be published.

He shall substitute the secretary during his absence, and the Director during the absence of the secretary.

ARTICLE VII.—*The librarian.*

The librarian shall have the control of the Columbus Memorial Library, the main object of which is to collect and preserve all publications dealing with the Latin American countries.

He shall direct the organization of the library by countries and the preparation of its catalogues.

He shall suggest all measures tending to increase the development of the library and its usefulness.

He shall prepare all the correspondence relating to the library, preserving it in separate files properly indexed.

ARTICLE VIII.—*The accountant.*

The accountant shall keep the account books of the Bureau and shall supervise all matters relating to the care and disposal of the funds of the Bureau, subject to the rules issued by the Director.

ARTICLE X.—*The translators.*

The governing board shall appoint such translators as it may deem proper. The translators shall be under the control of a chief translator, appointed by the board, who shall supervise and be responsible for all such work as may be prepared in the Bureau.

ARTICLE X.—*The other employees.*

The employees of the Bureau not above specified shall receive general instructions from the Director as regards their respective duties, and in the discharge of said duties they shall be subject to the prescriptions of the internal regulations of the Bureau, under the secretary or the chief clerk, who is their immediate authority, as the case may be.

ARTICLE XI.—*Appointments.*

Citizens of the several countries of the union are equally eligible to all the positions in the Bureau, and these positions shall be filled after the examination of the applicant before an examining board consisting of three persons appointed by the governing board. Applicants shall file their applications on blank forms furnished by the Director, wherein specification shall be made of the particular service to be rendered and shall enter their names in a register kept for that purpose by the Director in which all particulars relative to the examination shall be recorded.

The examining board shall only recommend such applicants as have shown the highest qualifications for the position in question.

Appointments and removals shall be made by the governing board and notified by the chairman.

TRANSITORY PROVISION.

From the date of approval of these regulations all resolutions on rules inconsistent therewith adopted by the governing board are abrogated.

APPENDIX No. X.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1891-1906.

Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau published regularly since 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average, 300 pages.

Annual reports of the Director.

- 1891. First Report. December 16, 1891. 50 pp. 8°.
- 1892. Second Report. January 12, 1893. 76 pp. 8°.
- 1893. Third Report. February 15, 1894. 56 pp. English and Spanish.
- . English only, with estimate, by Secretary of State, of appropriations for Bureau, 1895. (House Ex. Doc. 124, 2d session. In v. 29.)
- 1894. Fourth Report. February 12, 1895. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) 36 pp. 8°.
- 1895. Fifth Annual Report [Bulletin 80]. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) 28 pp. 8°.
- 1896. Sixth Annual Report of Director. 1896. 1897. 16 pp. [Bulletin 83.]
- 1897. Seventh Annual Report of the Director for the year 1897. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) February, 1898. 142 pp. 8°.
- 1898. Eighth Annual Report of the Director. December, 1898. 89 pp. 8°.
- 1899. Ninth Annual Report of the Director for the year 1899. December, 1899. 36 pp. 8°.
- 1900. Tenth Annual Report of the Director for the year 1900. December, 1900. 37 pp. 8°.

Reports for years following 1900 published in Monthly Bulletin.

- 1. Handbook of American Republics, No. 1. 1891. 50 pp. [Out of print. A reprint in No. 2.]
- 2. — . 2d edition. 486 pp. Ills.
- 3. Patent and trade-mark laws of America. 1891. 48 pp.
- 4. Money, weights, and measures of the American Republics. 1891. 12 pp. 8°.
- 5. Import duties of Mexico. 1891. 46 pp. 8°.
- 6. Foreign commerce of the American Republics. 1891. 171 pp. 8°.
- 7. Handbook of Brazil. 1891. 336 pp. 8°.
- 8. Import duties of Brazil. 1891. 139 pp. Ills. 8°.
- 9. Handbook of Mexico. 1891. 247 pp. Ills.
- 10. Import duties of Cuba and Porto Rico. 1891. V, 114 pp. 8°.
- 11. — of Costa Rica. 1891. 33 pp. 8°.
- 12. — of Santo Domingo. 1891. 87 pp. Ill. 8°.
- 13. Commercial directory of Brazil. 1891. pp. 33-85.
- 14. — of Venezuela. pp. 313-324.
- 15. — of Colombia. pp. 95-102.
- 16. — of Perú. pp. 277-289.
- 17. — of Chile. pp. 87-94.
- 18. — of Mexico. 1893. 130 pp. 8°.
- 19. — of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. pp. 31-32, 111-115, 273-276, 305-311.
- 20. Import duties of Nicaragua. 1891. 34 pp. 8°.
- 21. — of Mexico (revised), 1891. v, 66 pp. 8°.
- 22. — of Bolivia. 1891. 51 pp. 8°.
- 23. — of Salvador. 1891. 39 pp. 8°.
- 24. — of Honduras. 1891. 42 pp. Ill. 8°.
- 25. — of Ecuador. 1891. 12 pp. Ills. 8°.
- 26. Commercial directory of the Argentine Republic. 1893. 29 pp. 8°.
- 27. Import duties of Colombia. 1891. 17 pp. Ills. 8°.
- 28. Commercial directory of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. pp. 103-109, 117-123, 129-133, 265-272, 291-300.

29. ——— of Haiti and Santo Domingo. pp. 125-128, 301-303.
30. First annual report of the Bureau.
31. Handbook of Costa Rica. 1892. iv, 146 pp. Ills.
32. ——— of Guatemala. 1892. 194 pp. Ills.
33. ——— of Colombia. 1892. 138 pp. Ills.
34. ——— of Venezuela. 1892. 192 pp. Ills.
35. Breadstuffs in Latin America. 1892. 21 pp. 8°.
36. Import duties of Venezuela. 1892. 56 pp. 8°.
37. ——— of British possessions in the West Indies and Spanish America. 1892. 54 pp. 8°.
38. Commercial directory of Cuba and Porto Rico. pp. 375-414, 415-422.
39. ——— of the European colonies. pp. 325-374.
40. Mines and mining laws of Latin America. 1892. 348 pp. 8°.
41. Commercial information concerning the American Republics and colonies. 1892. 286 pp. 8°.
42. Newspaper directory of Latin America. pp. 423-458.
43. Import duties of Guatemala. 1892. 84 pp. 8°.
44. ——— of the United States. 1892. 61 pp. 8°.
45. ——— of Perú. 1892. 231 pp. Ills. 8°.
46. ——— of Chile. 1892. 274 pp. Ills. 8°.
47. ——— of Uruguay. 1892. v, 248 pp. 8°.
48. ——— of the Argentine Republic. 1892. iv, 201 pp. 8°.
49. ——— of Haiti. 1892. iv, 109 pp. 8°.
50. Handbook of American Republics. No. 3. 1893. 604 pp. Ills. (Revisions of Bulletins 1 and 2.)
51. ——— of Nicaragua. 1893. 183 pp. Ills.
52. ——— of Santo Domingo. 1892. (Also in vol. 2, reprints of publications.)
53. Laws of the American republics relating to immigration and the sale of public lands. IV, 199 pp. 8°.
54. Handbook of Paraguay. (Reprint in V. II.)
55. ——— of Bolivia. 1893. vi, 413 pp. Map.
56. Import duties of Guatemala. (Revision of No. 43. Reprint in Monthly Bulletin, June, 1894.)
57. Handbook of Honduras. (Reprint V. 3.)
58. Handbook of Salvador. (Reprint V. 3.)
60. Handbook of Peru. (See V. 4.)
61. ——— of Uruguay. 1893. vi, 347 pp. Ills.
62. ——— of Haiti. 1893. vi, 240 pp. Ills.
63. How the markets of Latin America may be reached. ix, 505 pp. 1 map.
64. Handbook of Ecuador. 1892. v, 177 pp.
67. Handbook of Argentine Republic. 1892. 455 pp. Ills.
68. Handbook of Guatemala. 1897. 119 pp. Ills. (See also No. 32.)
- Consolidated bulletins:
- V. 1, pt. 1. First annual report; handbook No. 3; Nos. 30, 50, 35. 1883. 50, 604, 91 pp. Ills.
- V. 5, pt. 1. Tariffs, Nos. 48, 22, 8, 37. 1893. XIX, 201, 255, 139, 54 pp.
- V. 6. Commercial directories of the American Republics. Nos. 13-19, 26, 28, 29, 38, 39, and 42. 1893. 453 pp.
- Commercial directory of Latin America. 1892. 438 pp. Ills.
69. Manual de las Repúblicas Americanas. 1891. 509 pp. Ills.
70. Import duties of Peru. 1896.
71. United States tariff act of 1894.
72. Second annual report of the Director. 1892. January, 1893. 76 pp. 8°.
73. Third annual report of the Director. February, 1894. 56 pp. (English and Spanish.)
74. Fourth annual report of the Director. 1895. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) 36 pp. 8°.
75. Import duties of the United States. 1897. (English.)
76. ——— Spanish.
77. ——— Portuguese.
78. ——— French.
79. List of Diplomatic Officers in Latin America.
80. Fifth annual report of the Bureau. 28 pp. 8°.
81. Specifications for a Government building in Mexico. 8 pp. 8°.
83. Sixth annual report of the Bureau.
84. Handbook of Alaska. 1897. 133 pp. map. 8°.
85. Handbook of Hawaii. 1897. 180 pp. map. 8°.

86. List of publications of the Bureau of the American Republics.
87. Reciprocity and trade. 1897. 29 pp. 8°.
88. Spanish-American trade. 1897. 48 pp. 8°.
90. Newspaper directory of Latin America. 1897. 41 pp. 8°.
91. Commercial directory of the American Republics. 1897-1898. (With maps.)
2 v. 4°.
92. Eighth annual report. 89 pp. 8°.
93. Handbook of Venezuela. (English. Revised edition.) 1899. 138 pp. 8°.
——— (Spanish.) pp. 139-278. 8°.
94. Worthington reports. (Chile, Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay.) 1899. 178 pp. 8°.
- American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. 1906. 3 vols. 8°.
- Vol. I, now ready, contains the constitutions of the Federal Republics of the United States of America, of Mexico, of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil, and of Venezuela, and of the Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Vols. II and III will be ready shortly.
- Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.
- Vol. III will contain Articles of Confederation of the United States, First Constitution of Venezuela 1811, Fundamental Law of Republic of Colombia 1819, Ditto of 1821, Constitution of Colombia of 1821, Constitution of Central American Confederation of 1824, Constitution of the Grenadian Confederation of 1858, Constitution of United States of Colombia of 1863, Pro Constitution of Guatemala of 1876, Convention between United States and Republic of Panama for construction of ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.
- Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economical conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 ills. 3 maps. 366 pp. 8°. (See also No. 67.)
- Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Ills. 214 pp. 8°. (See also No. 55.)
- Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions. 1901. 233 pp. 8°. (See also No. 7.)
- El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167 pp. 8°.
- Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pp. 8°.
- Code of commercial nomenclature, 1897. English, Spanish, and Portuguese. 670 pp. 4°.
——— Spanish, English, and Portuguese. 640 pp. 4°.
——— Portuguese, Spanish, and English. 645 pp. 4°.
- Costa Rica. Law for the adoption of the gold standard. [1896.] 17 pp. 8°.
——— Some facts and figures. By J. B. Calvo. Followed by an article entitled Costa Rica at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. 1894. 56 p. Map. illus. 8°.
- Cuba. Prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada . . . and approved by the Cuban Government, November, 1905. 541 pp. Ills. map. 8°.
- El Ferrocarril Panamericano. Informe presentado al señor secretario de estado de los Estados Unidos de América sobre el resultado de sus trabajos en la América Latina. Por Charles M. Pepper . . . Marzo 12 de 1904. 74 pp. 8°.
- Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. 1904. 252 pp. Ill. 8°. (See also No. 57.)
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